





give you a description of

Daylight came upon us at Marulan, bringing however, a further decrease of heat—I believe that it is the proper form of putting the thing scientifically, as I was once assured by an intelligent gentleman who argued very long and learnedly to prove to me that there was no such thing as cold. At Wingello, however, a few miles before reaching Marulan, we were all able to warm ourselves, outside at a good roaring fire, and inside with a cup of hot coffee very considerably prepared by the landlord for the relief of half-perishing passengers. From that moment things began to look different. The morning sun shined brightly, and so he rose higher and his rays obtained strength, and the frost was thawed before them, and black patches of moisture on the logs by the wayside took the place of the white and delicate network which Nature forms so exquisitely, and which Art can never imitate. After leaving Marulan there is nothing that is particularly worthy of note, the road soon passes into the ridges, and mounts by degrees to Towrang, and from the top of the hill the traveller obtains a very pretty bird's-eye view of Goulburn. The extended walls of houses of dark red brick, each sending up a lively column of smoke from its top, were suggestive of hospitality, warmth, and breakfast, and let me tell you that the latter was by no means a small consideration to us, whose appetites had been enlivened by the same cold air that had drained off the muscular power of fingers and toes. I shall tell of some of those who drove into the town amidst the baskings of manna, and how they fought against it and passed it on from throat to throat with undeviating regularity, until at last we stopped! Shall I narrate how women came to their doors to stare at the coach, some in a most abandoned confusion of hair, some as if there had been a faint and fugitive attempt to "do it," and some in most unmistakable nightgown, for the morning wear had not been sufficient to take out the flattening at the side that the night's pillow had made? Or shall I speculate upon the extraordinary and as yet unexplained physiological fact, that none but women ever come to doors to see the coach pass? A man comes out when he wants to send or expects to receive something by the coach; but women merely come to the door because the coach is passing, which, as the showman observed in elucidation of some extraordinary circumstance he was narrating concerning the beauty of the woman described, is "the way of nature." But for my description of "an animal." I shall do none of these, however, but sum up by saying that we got into Goulburn, that I got off the coach, that I got upon my feet with a kind of misty impression that I was standing on the stumps of my knees, and that all below these was only "of the stuff that dreams are made of;" that I got my breakfast, in the course of which only did I get thoroughly warm; and that then, and only then, did I get into that equable, calm, and amiable frame of mind that is my usual characteristic.

I am not going to give you a topographical and statistical description of Goulburn, after the style of the modern "handbooks for travellers," such as would begin something in this style:—"Goulburn is a city, and the see of a bishop. It is situated at the northern end of an extensive plain, and on the northern bank of the Mulwaree Ponds. It contains a population of about five thousand souls, and returns one member to Parliament. Its principal buildings are —," &c. and so on. Now, as you can get all this from *Wells's Gazetteer* and the *Statistical Register* in a much more succinct and authoritative form than I can give it, I do not propose to enter into the commonplaces which you would get from Mr. Ballinger with the awfully formal records of the Commission. General, and I shall, therefore, confine myself to giving you the impression made upon my mind as a visitor. I may commence, then, by saying that it is a well-laid out—I was going to say, town, but being a Bishop's see, it is entitled to the honourable designation of city. The streets are wide, the main streets running east and west, being intersected at right angles by the cross streets. Notwithstanding that it possesses a municipality, there is considerable doubt as to where the footway ceases and the roadway begins, except in some few instances where the proprietors of property have raised up a barrier against the encroaching wheels of vehicles. The drainage arrangements are of the most primitive description, and as dirty gutters disembody their any place but odorous waters into the streets in some things, and form a kind of incipient watercourse across the roadway, drivers to avoid crossing them, and pedestrians plunging into some unknown bog, prefer to move certainly along the gutter by the pathway. I noticed one of these gutters more particularly, especially looking than any I had seen, running through the very head-quarters of authority, the police station allotment. The sight of these gave me a very poor idea of the administrative ability of the Goulburn municipality. I don't know whether this body has taxed the citizens, but I presume they have done. Man, "armed with a little brief authority," generally makes the most of it, and bodies having the power to tax, mostly go in for taxing to the full length of their tether. If they have raised any money, I don't know how they have managed to spend it, for in passing through the streets I could not see where a single sixpence had been laid out. The roadways are unformed, the footways unmade, and in wet weather the streets

The extensive agricultural country that surrounds Goulburn on every side drew their supplies thence. Then came free selection, and the wheat landings of the district were eagerly pounced upon and at once settled. This of course brought a large accession of business, and, as a natural consequence, things have gone on very encouragingly since then. To give you some idea of the impetus that has thus been given to the district, I may say that, up to the end of last month, the number of conditional purchases applied for in the police district of Goulburn have been exactly 1000. Some few, and only a few, of these applications have been disallowed. There have been some applications by persons already holding land, but not great bulk has been acquired by individuals who have taken out land for the purpose of settlement and cultivation. Say that there are six hundred, and you and I believe that to be about the number, and you have, with the men and their families, a large accession to the consuming demand of the district, and the whole of which is supplied through Goulburn. Then, again, there are several large settlements of tenant farmers in different parts of the district, but more especially to the north-east. All these bring in their produce to Goulburn, as the general market, and thence draw their supplies. Thus, setting aside the larger transactions done by some firms in the supply of storekeepers in the smaller townships, and the centres of small populations, Goulburn does a pretty big and flourishing trade with the inhabitants of its own district, and quite sufficient to maintain the many really fine establishments that the city contains.

There is, moreover, an air of business about the streets that you do not ordinarily see in the country. Persons go bustling along as if they really had something to do, instead of walking about listlessly, or standing at their doors smoking and looking helplessly up and down the road in search of a stray customer. Three of the Sydney banks have branches here. There is a railway accommodation is not wanting when there is no business to be done. The City Mechanics' School of Arts is also a very commodious and well-arranged building, with the largest lecture hall I have yet seen out of Sydney. There is a good library attached to it, containing many valuable works of reference, and not, as is too often the case, in these institutions, overlooked with the novels, though some of the latter are provided, in order to meet the tastes of such of the members as may choose them. By an economic arrangement, the front of the building forms two shops, both of which are let to one as the Diocesan book store. The court-house is a large and well-arranged building for ordinary purposes, though it is miserably deficient in all the requirements of a Circuit Court, and has formed the subject of complaint at almost every Assize meeting. Its close proximity to the gaol, however, renders it

continued use necessary so long as the present goal is occupied. It is almost certain that this will not be long. The first lot of real-out-and-out desperadoes that are put in it will be no sooner in it than out of it; more particularly if any of them should be men who have the sympathies of persons outside the walls. There are men now in the gaols down the country who would not be kept a week in Goulburn gaol. This goal is a large brick building, about 120 feet long and 50 feet wide. It has a covered entrance way along one side, and a high chimney at the other end, which is about 16 feet high. It consists solely of the one building, and has three floors. On the ground floor there are thirty-one single cells, ranged on each side of a rather capacious hall in which the prisoners take their meals. This hall was intended by Sir George Gipps, who planned the building, as the recreation ground of the prisoners, who were never to be let outside the building. Such a thing as this could not, of course, be heard of under our present system of penal management, and whilst the men are turned out into the yards, the hall is turned into a dining-room. There are sixteen double cells on each of the upper floors, reached by a kind of balcony overhanging the hall running along each side. The cells on the upper floor are used for female prisoners, who are altogether apart from the men, as the hall is clear over below this story. All the inner walls dividing the several cells are of brick, faced with inch hard wood boards. The brickwork is of anything but a good quality, the contracts, in the days when Goulburn gaol was built, not being so closely looked after as they are now-a-days—though even now a contractor occasionally contrives to make his little game. A periodical visit from some of the more government officers, showing very little about the matter, and caring only to hear how the prisoners are getting on, and consequently, there is a fact that the walls of some of the cells are so rotten that they may be scraped away with the finger nail. The boards, too, with which the cells are lined in order to prevent the prisoners from tampering with the brickwork, offer an excellent harbouring place for vermin of different kinds, the interstices between the boards affording them a safe passage to a place of security. The whole establishment is kept as clean as it is possible for such a place to be kept, and the boards of each cell are frequently washed in order to keep down vermin. The Governor of the Gaol, on my questioning him, denied the existence of such a thing as a single insect of prey on his whole establishment, although he admitted that with the board-lined cells it was singular that it should be

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*To the Editor of the Herald.*

Sir, Having heard much about Riverina, the country lying on the western side of New South Wales, and understanding that during the winter months was the best time of year for visiting it, I determined, on taking a tour through the Riverine District. Accordingly, I left Melbourne by train for Echuca, remaining there one day to inspect the township and its neighbourhood.

I found the Murray very low,—too low for the navigation of any kind of vessel; and the country along the river banks desolate and in a wretched condition through the want of rain; inasmuch that not a particle of vegetation could anywhere be seen. No rain, it is said, has fallen in the neighbourhood for upwards of seven months!

The township itself is improving, having now several large brick buildings completed. Mr. Hopewell was nearly killed by a horse while looking for his own residence, besides making an attempt to establish a vineyard of some six or eight acres. Whether he will succeed, time alone can prove; but, as he is as anxious to grow grapes as to make a horseless case unless he incurs considerable outlay in irrigation, as the soil, a deep red clay, requires a great deal of moisture. The fruit on the vines was spoiled and withered; but, notwithstanding, Mr. Hopewell is trying to grow grapes. I was not favourably impressed with Echuca; but people told me I ought, in order to see the beauties of the locality, to visit it in the spring, after a wet winter. I was told that the best place to go to was the horse coach for Denilquin, the intended capital of Riverina. This vehicle leaves Iron's Hotel about 2 p.m. daily, immediately after the train arrives from Melbourne. Cobargo is a nice place, but a second great institution in Victoria as well as New South Wales. I always feel quite safe in their mail coaches, which are strong and good, while the drivers are generally first-rate, and the horses in excellent condition. Their mail coaches turn out their coaches travel at about six miles an hour.

Immediately after crossing the Murray on a large punt (the Pontoon bridge being too narrow for drays or coaches is used only for crossing sheep and horses) you pass through Moama. Here are erected a few straggling houses of wood or brick, while the land around is wretched, and for about six miles along the main road I passed through the most miserable country I ever remembered: a country covered with stunted eucalypt gum and apple trees, growing so close that you can hardly see one hundred yards ahead; a country without vegetation of any value, and which, I imagine, is at various periods (perhaps once or twice in ten years) all water.

Of all the places I have visited in the Australian colonies, the lower banks of the Murray, near Echuca, are the very last on which I should ever establish an agricultural farm. I am told that the soil and the country continue the same for hundreds of miles on each side of the river, and I felt relieved when we reached the open plains, where, observing on the road the main features of the country, I was able to say that, indeed, I asked the driver what this indicated? "Oh," said he, "the Government of New South Wales has surveyed and marked off some 10,000 acres, in small blocks of 320 acres each, for agricultural farms; so that at the expiration of the old leases, which terminate at the end of this year, these ten thousand acres may be taken up by free selectors under the Land Act of 1963."

Alas! thought I, I wish them joy in their selections. We all know that agriculture scarcely pays in Victoria, which possesses a splendid soil, good roads, and a fine climate. I was not at all surprised, therefore, that it could pay in the dried up, parched country I was travelling through! Well, after changing horses at the Moira, we proceeded to Red Bank, where a Mr. Edwards, a friend of mine, was waiting for me. I felt anxious to look at this locality, because I had on various occasions read long articles in the *Deniliquinian* and *Echuca papers* giving glowing accounts of a rich soil, and a fine climate. I had been told that Red Bank, and I expected to see something beyond the common, in the midst of what appeared to me a desert. Alas! to my disappointment, I observed three or four acres of good soil, and a fine climate, and that was all. I had the curiosity to walk over the enclosed enclosure, and could easily see that Mr. Carter had gone

to consider the expense in laying out the well trenced, and fenced in by a high fence to protect the trees from the hot winds; it is situated on the bank of the Gulpas creek, so as to reserve water for the use of the cattle and sheep, and such small quantities of water for considerable expense must have been incurred in six large-pumps, piping, &c. On account of the garden being some twenty feet above the creek, water for irrigation has to be raised by a pump, and the water is raised as far as the creek, and the owner believes that this garden yields to its owner one per cent. for his outlay: perhaps once in three years he is fortunate enough to secure a crop of good fruit.

There is a small house between the mill and Demilquin is all of the same description: nearly level the whole way and exceedingly monotonous. Cobb and Co. have a ranch here. Demilquin every evening about eight o'clock the cattle, sheep, and horses are driven within half-an-hour for Hay, a distance of about seventy miles. I felt somewhat fatigued with my journey, having travelled about two hundred miles since 7 o'clock in the morning, and I had a good reason for this. I had to learn something of the country. The town is situated on the south bank of the River, and the surrounding country. The town is situated on the Edward River, and a branch of the Murray. The township extends for some miles along the south bank of the river, and the population resides on the south bank; and also a small town is situated on the south side, where a business is transacted on the south side, where a station is situated the post-office, telegraph office, store,

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shops, and public-houses. The Royal Hotel is a large and commodious brick building, kept by a Mr. John Taylor, who seems a very active, enterprising man. Deniliquin is certainly much more than a watering place to Echucra, while there is more business carried on there than at the latter place. I am told that since the railway came to Echucra, trade has fallen off, and land has become reduced in price. A great many of the small holders, who are the backbone of the Murray valley, are unable to pay their rents, and are obliged to supply nearly all their requirements at Echucra. Echucra storekeepers and shopkeepers, whereas, now being able to visit Sandhurst or Melbourne by train in a few hours, they naturally prefer either of those places to Echucra, finding a better, larger, and perhaps cheaper selection of goods to be obtained there than at Echucra. At both Echucra and Moama I heard this made matter of complaint.

On inquiry at Deniliquin I learnt that cultivation of Riverina is carried on to a very limited extent. The climate is not so favourable as at the Murray for hay for their horses, but nothing further can be done as the climate and soil are unfavourable to all cultivation. During the winter months, if rain fall (which is the exception, not the rule), they manage to grow a few crops of wheat, but the yield is not very good, and many other table vegetables. Potatoes are very uncertain—perhaps one year in five they may be produced. I heard of only two instances on the Edward River of gardens where vegetables have been produced in the dry part of the year, viz. from November to March. Mr. Macdonald, Chinese, about one mile below Deniliquin, has succeeded this very dry season in producing a limited supply of vegetables for the township; but they have to sow their garden three times each day. I was also informed that the Chinese, who are the most successful below Deniliquin, had succeeded in establishing a good garden of fruit and vegetables; but this is done by artificial means, and at considerable expense. The spot to be is a very favourable one, lying on the south bank of the river, and surrounded by a thick forest of red gum trees, which shelter the garden from the November summer hot winds. Water is procured from the river by force-pumps, consequently it is daily irrigated. In this instance, Mr. Gwynne had his best success in growing vegetables, and his garden is somewhat, little thinking that he is the most successful where he is creating he was endangering the health of himself and family. Not long since he was recommended by his medical adviser to leave the locality for a few months to recruit his health, which had been injured by the hot winds.

The Riverine settlers have failed to grow wheat, although many have tried it for years. All their flour and potatoes are obtained either from Adelaide, Melbourne, Wagga Wagga, or Orange; and this has

During my stay at Desquaint, I met with the valuable issue of the 7th of April, containing a full report of the debate on Mr. Macpherson's amendment on the report of the Committee of Ways and Means; and, having carefully read over Mr. Robertson's speech in support of the amendment, I was struck with the concluding remarks. He said, "We were told there were some runs on the borders of Victoria, rich and valuable, beneficial in every regard for population. We were told that these lands were very valuable—the good lands of the country were made up upon them, &c." If it were so, it must be remembered that these lands, the most valuable, the most fertile, the most suitable for settlement in Australia, had been held by the present occupants for more than twenty years. As I have said, that the hundreds of thousands of this speech and who have been in the country the honorable member was alluding to, would imagine it comprised the most fertile lands in New South Wales for every description of agricultural and horticultural pursuits. I only wish Mr. Robertson had been more explicit in his remarks. If the country here was speaking so confidently, I fancy he would then form a widely different opinion, and would blush for making such unfounded statements. Unquestionably, Riverina is a country valuable for pastoral pursuits, and will maintain so for hundreds of years to come, or until the present population of one-half the present rate. Indeed, till then, no sane man would attempt cultivation to any extent north of the Murrumbidgee. The debate was adjourned.

I looked up your next issue to read the result, and was surprised to find that the honorable member, Mr. Hallam, the Murrumbidgee, or Orange attempted to contradict the startling misstatements made by the Minister for Lands. I am told that either of those gentlemen could have spoken from personal knowledge of the capabilities of the country, having resided in this part of the country for many years, and it seems to me that they owed it to their constituents to place before Parliament and the country the real facts of the case; and not to allow such erroneous impressions to be formed in the public

In conversing with some of the squatters, I found they were all anxiously looking out for rain. Their lambing commenced about the beginning of May; and if rain were not to fall, many expected to have to destroy their lambs in order to save the mothers. The country is a most fertile and beautiful one for May. The country between these two places is of the same character as that between Kihua and Denilique, almost a dead level, intersected by belts of gum and myall timber. Thirty miles brought us to Wanganello, on the Billabong Creek, where a town of about twenty houses and a small bridge crossed the creek. The former consists of two public houses, a general store, a chop, and a shoemaker's shop. The ruins of Messrs. T. and G. Lang, who reside on the north side of the creek, and of Messrs. Peppin, on the south bank, are stocked with sheep. The latter gentlemen have made vast improvements on their stations, having fenced in about 100,000 acres of land. The station of Mr. Run, as well as their Marago Run on the Edward River—improvements that must have cost them many thousand pounds. They have also paid great attention to the improvement of their sheep, some of their

own breeding "commanding high prices." "May, I could not help exclaiming, from time to time, what the stock really live upon! Nowhere could I see any grass, and scarcely any water. About ten miles from Wanchow, we found a dam, and a small hut, where we collected some water, and a small hut, covered with bark, was the only sign of habitation. Eight miles further on, we came to the Piney Ridge, where we collected some water, and a small hut, covered with two miles, and that was some collected by a dam erected months ago by a Mr. Darlow. A well had been sunk at the Piney Ridge, but the water was so brackish that it was not fit to drink. We could only drink it when very thirsty, and it was quite unfit for domestic purposes. I reached Hany about 11 o'clock a.m., and quickly sought the hotel to procure some food, and a good wash, for I was covered with dust from head to foot.

The town of Hay lies prettily situated in a bend of the Murrumbidgee, on the north bank. Several good buildings are already erected here, comprising a hotel, a public house, a bank, a post office, a telegraph office, and police office; also a blacksmith's shop and a few cottages. If ever Riverina should be separated from New South Wales, I imagine Hay will form the capital. It stands on a part of the river that is navigable up to Wagga Wagga. I heard that some small steamers were to be built to take wheat or flour to Sydney &c., down the river to Balranald. I am informed that on the banks of the river above Wagga Wagga, up to and beyond Gundagai to the Tumut, all the country is well adapted for agriculture, and the settlers in these localities can depend upon good average crops of wheat and barley. The purpose of this article may be the case, at no distant day the trade of Melbourne and South Australia, with Riverina, may be considerably diminished. The New South Wales Government ought to turn their attention to removing the snags in the river between Wagga Wagga and Balranald, rather than spend money in removing the snags from the Murrumbidgee.

Most of the settlers on each side of the Murren-bidgee have made considerable improvements, not only for their personal comfort, but improvements conferring great additional value upon their runs. The Murren-bidgee is a fine fertile soil, and the sinking of wells and the formation of dams and reservoirs. Some, however, have not done so; and now in this trying season they are suffering for their stock. I saw a flock of sheep brought in to be watered from the back country, where there is scarcely a blade of grass to be seen. A friend having kindly supplied me with a sack of wheat, I took it to the Waggs Waggs. On my return to Hay, I proceeded across the country to Boooligal, the distance being about fifty miles, with scarcely a tree to be seen on the whole way—a wretched, cheerless journey. About twenty miles from Hay, I called on a gentleman, a member of the solitary public-house, the proprietor of which has to cart his wood some ten or twelve miles; and when I stayed there, he had to cart his water the same distance. I was much interested to hear of Mr. Finch, the landlord and proprietor, deserves much credit for locating himself in this desolate region. The house is remarkably well kept, the rooms and beds very clean, and the food excellent. I was the first to stop at any house of accommodation I stopped at since I left Delmington. Mr. Finch has sunk a very large tank now without any water in it, and he has dug a well some 100 feet deep, but, un-

fortunately, the water is too brackish for domestic purposes. All the materials for this well he had to cart twenty-five miles from the Murrumbidgee. I hear the Government ought to give him the fee simple of a half-acre of the river bank, and he has a large count of his industry in providing accommodation for weary travellers. From One Tree Hotel, as this is called, I proceeded on to Boooligah, situated on the right bank of the river. Here, too, are erected two public-houses, a store, a police cottage and a blacksmith's shop. The public-houses are badly kept, and I understand the Government need not be much troubled with them, as they have been employed by the settlers in the back country. I hear it is not unusual for some of these men to expend in one week £100, the earnings of a few months labour, in such a way. Sleep is quite out of the question, for the partitions are so close together, and the tap and bar are so thin that every word can be distinctly heard. During the night I slept, or rather dozed, and was continually hearing the hostess continually calling to some one, "where is Bob?" or "Bob," "am 'ny going to shoot?" Very glad was I to take my departure early next morning, and as I was about to leave, I was surprised to find a man I levelled up the Lachlan for some days, then across the river northward, and on to Willandra Creek, a branch of the Lachlan. The old settlers on the Lachlan live in a very wretched state of poverty, and are obliged to live in a hut covered with alligator or native bark, and are obliged to get their way of securing water on the back portions of their rivers, leaving everything to the mere chance of rainfall; I can now readily understand how it is that the Lachlan is so much troubled with a scarcity of water. Some three years ago the cattle were dying by hundreds; and no wonder, as the poor animals had every day to travel ten or fifteen miles to the river for water. I have seen the cattle grazing in the dry season there is scarcely any grass on the frontage, whereas if the owners had gone to some expense in making wells or tanks in the back districts, they would not have been troubled with such a drought might have been saved; but the poor fellows will take place this year if the present dry weather continues. There are only two Lachlan settlers who have any property in the province in this way for the future—Messrs. Tyson and Barclay; they reside on the lower part of the Lachlan.

The new settlers located on the black blocks north of the Lachlan are showing their brother squatters a better way of doing things. They have Mr. John Brougham, William Bennett, Edward Brodribb and Neale, Desallies, Ryan and Hammond, Kennedy, William Brodribb, Hugh Glass and others, have all taken up these black blocks within the last two years, and have been successful in their operations, which was hitherto considered almost valueless, except in very wet seasons. These gentlemen have expended immense sums of money in making the country available, and the result has been that the country is now available, and has not less than 150,000 sheep on these blocks; and although scarcely a drop of rain has fallen since October last, yet not one of them has been compelled to move a flock of sheep. It is said that the Desallies have spent in improvements alone between £20,000 and £30,000. They have several immense dams in the Willandra, Billabong, besides numerous wells, some fresh and others brackish. I know also that the Brodribbs have sunk three wells at a cost of £1000, and from these have had the abundance of beautiful fresh water at a depth of 150 feet. These wells are now watering every other day 20,000 sheep, and he is expending large sums of money in making the country available. Mr. Brodribb and Mr. Bennett, as well as Mr. Glass have been equally fortunate in their wells. The two former have their families residing with them, and are now building neat cottages to live in, but they are not ready to let them yet. Mr. Messrs. Ryan and Hammond and Mr. Glass have been less fortunate; they have dug wells, and found the water rather brackish; they intend to go deeper with their wells in the future. These gentlemen are all well, and they are encouraged to do because the Messrs. Desallies, some twenty-five miles north of Willandra, sank a well and came to very salt water; with boring they went down about 100 feet farther, struck another spring, and the water is now between one and sixty feet, to all appearance a full supply. It is noticeable as a peculiar feature in the Riverine country that it does not follow because salt water is so near the surface, that the wells are likely to be the same. I am informed that two wells within a few miles of each other, one may be salt and the other fresh: all depends upon the strata through which the water flows. In any future alteration of the law, it is to be hoped that the Government, with these indefatigable pioneers of Riverina in giving them a good and secure tenure; or, at least, renewable every ten years, or until the country should be required for other purposes than pastoral. The Sydney gentlemen who have been successful in getting these squatters underigo in such out of the way places.

I learn that at the end of this year free selection before survey will extend over the whole area of New South Wales, unless the present Parliament make some provision to the contrary. It is necessary, however, in the existing Land Act. Land laws ought to be enacted to meet the requirements of those localities suited by climate and soil for certain pursuits only. There ought for instance to be agricultural laws and pastoral laws, and the same should be applied likewise to certain defined districts. They ought likewise to be so adjusted as not to conflict with each

other, for, as matters now stand, the agriculturists are at war with the squatters. I confess that I cannot see the necessity or expediency of extending free selections over an area of four hundred thousand square miles of country, when the population, including women and children, numbers only 400,000 people, or one to every square mile. Clearly the idea is an utter fallacy.

A member of the Riverine Council lent me a small book, called "The Riverine Question," containing speeches in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in 1877, on the subject of the Riverine. In all these speeches, I was struck with the remarks of Mr. Martin, at page 187. He compares Riverine with certain portions of Russia, and says:—"I think that the best mode of dealing with the Riverine is the property of expending a large portion of the revenue collected there in the district. The digging of wells might be new here; but, in the Russian Empire, it has been the custom to dig wells in the districts which were being a pastoral country, like this, having a greater number of sheep and large squattages. Indeed, it is one enormous pastoral country, from the Caspian Sea to the Pacific. And water is needed for many miles, and the Government would find it impossible, unless there was some artificial means of supply. We have here also large tracts of country which cannot be settled by reason of the want of water. It strikes me that the best mode of dealing with the Riverine is to facilitate transit across these arid districts; and that this is a kind of work to which a portion of the revenues of the district might well be devoted. I think that the Government would find it impossible to have the public funds expended in this way—the digging of wells in that part of the territory not to be traversed except in the most favourable seasons. It would lead

Now these remarks of Mr. Martin are perfectly true; and they apply exactly to the Riverine province. A pastoral country it must remain for hundreds and hundreds of years to come. If it were possible to take the sheep and the cattle out of the country, certainly, the squatters would not be so foolish as to purchase their flour in Adelaide, Melbourne, or Orange, and cart it to their stations year after year, at a cost for carriage of £30 and sometimes £40 a ton. One of the squatters, Mr. Lachlan, told me that their flour cost them between £40 and £50 per ton; and that they could not get their wool to market under £15 or £20 per ton.

Mr. Martin made diligent inquiry about the lambing. I was informed by many old settlers residing in Riverina, that the average would not be more than 20 per cent., and if rain did not fall soon, scarcely any would be saved, and the summer pastures would have already died for the want of grass and water.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,  
A RIVERINE TOURIST.

THE PASTORAL INTEREST.

SIR.—As it is pretty certain that during the next Session of Parliament the question as to the tenure by which pastoral properties are held will be again revived, it is not a great deal to be regretted that I have now taken reference to what the squatters actually want, should be kept as much as possible before the public eye, and public investigation and criticism of the justice of the pastoral claims openly challenged. By this means the public mind will be enabled to form a more accurate opinion of the merits and demerits of the claims, and to acquire a correct knowledge of the merits of the case, and will be less liable to be imposed upon by the imaginary outpourings of every parliamentary orator who seeks to excite the passions of his hearers in order to advance the great interest of the country, to deliver himself of exactly the same oration which did service on the second reading of Mr. Robertson's Land Bill. This was freely recurred to during the late discussion in Parliament, when a very innocent

tion was before the House, merely asserting that it capital to encourage the investment of labour and a better tenure than that given them by the late Robert's Land Act—that tenure being a five years lease terminable at the will of the Minister. And although Mr. Robertson denied that the Minister and leases are terminable at the will of the Minister, he saying that whatever leases the Minister terminated required approval of the Executive Council, this was a mere shallow artifice, totally unwarranted. The Minister of the Crown, as he must have supposed, is no mere hewer of wood, indeed if he thought they did not know the Minister's power, the Executive of the policy of any Minister, in matters connected with the police department, was simply a matter of form, and then the Executive Council refused to endorse the policy of that Minister would be the immediate resignation. Whatever pastoral leases the Minister for the Colonies chooses to terminate at the end of five years, no one can know the Minister's intention that his policy, in this respect, would be approved of, without question, by the Executive Government, and for him to assume that those leases are not terminable at the will of the Minister is a mistake, which he was well aware of when he uttered it, and that was the purpose of imposing upon the credulity of the House. Well, then, I assert that this power of terminating leases at the end of five years, invested in the Minister for the Colonies, is a power which is a dangerous power in the hands of one man. No doubt in the possession of a just and honourable man it would be a power, but I do not think that I can guarantee we may be blessed with a Minister of the pure integrity, whose whole soul would shrink from the perpetration of a crime, and who would, to-morrow, we may be scourged with the infliction of a law which would wield this power as an engine for the gratification of the lowest and most unworthy selfishness. Who can restrain his finger down the list of pastoral tenants of the Crown, and with the air of a petty tyrant, the names of victims as much to exercise his malice. A child might see the danger of this power, and the description in the hands of one man, and the sooner this power is

tinguished the better.

If this question is again revived, as if it no doubt will be in early next session, let the squatters come down with their claims, and let the Government say what they desire, and I believe their claims will receive the consideration by the Parliament of the country. I am unwilling to think so low of the Parliament of New South Wales as to believe that they and I am satisfied of the fact that they will be the very darkest day that ever brightened this country should prejudice ever gain such an importance as to blind the minds of legislators to the ascendancy of right, that the general interest is our grand interest, and that free selection is the principle tending and invigorating it by all that legislation can be consistent with the full enjoyment of every right at present held by the people. There being no desire on the part of the Government to interfere with the principle of free selection as it exists, and the protection of the people's rights being thus fully secured, the principle would be a most unreasonable and unreasoning opposition which would refuse to renew the squatter's lease, and would tell them that they must have the same time to fifteen instead of five years. If the proprietors of the Crown had fifteen years' leases, on payment of a fair rent, any one can understand how great would be the encouragement for them to invest capital in the land, to improve their lease; and if such an extension of lease infused fervour into their interest, which at present seriously languishes, I cannot understand the nature of the objection which would refuse to extend the leases as required. The main reason for refusing to extend the leases is that the squatter has no right to the wealth and property of the country he lives in, would be doing an unworthy wrong to a great source of our national wealth, by refusing the presence of an argument that, by so doing, he would be doing wrong to the Government. Free selection has been exercised literally to an infinitesimal extent in comparison to the quantity of land exposed to it. Out of fifty millions of acres, only a few hundred thousand have been taken up under this principle, and in this during the full heat and enthusiasm of the people in the cause. This, then, being the case, how little chance is there of any great increase in the number of squatters. There will be subject to free selection at the end of this year. The squatters have nothing to fear from the existence of this principle, and I firmly believe have no intention of disturbing it in any way. Let them state the claims of their motives, and let the Government, Parliament, and also the length of lease they require, and I will be curious to know the grounds upon which any opposition will be offered to them. I may yet have an opportunity of exposing the very unfair manner in which this question is being treated by Messrs. Parkes and Robertson, when it will be under discussion in the Legislative Assembly some time ago. On that occasion the whole question was most shamefully evaded, and no notice of declaration of intention was given for the imaginary desire of some small band of conspirators, who aimed at grasping the entire lands of the country, and securing them to themselves and heirs for ever. This sort of work may be very bad, but it is not dishonest, and it is not dishonest, but its utter hollowness and unfairness will not long escape detection and exposure.

Notwithstanding all the misrepresentation that was resorted to during the debate on this subject, I firmly believe the great body of the people are in favour of increasing the duration of the squatters' leases, if the principle of free selection remains intact. The squating members of the Legislature have expressed themselves unmistakably on this subject, and, under such circumstances, to refuse to extend the term of their leases would be doing a grievous injury not only to them, but the country at large, and this for the mere sake of inflicting injury on a large and important interest unredeemed by a shadow of excuse, or a title of justification.

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### THE MONTH:

SCIENCE AND ARTS.

OUR learned and scientific societies are now in the height of activity, helping on science by the reading of very dry papers, and by discussions which are often little better than a repetition of the facts of the paper to the Royal Society showing that, by the external application of cold, diabetes may be produced in animals, which may perhaps prove suggestive to medical practitioners. But the most interesting remarks on the combustion of food within the body, a question still very imperfectly understood. Dr. Benace Jones observes: "Notwithstanding all that has been said, we have no knowledge of the phenomena of oxidation in the body is only at its commencement. Take, for example, a grain of starch. It enters into the body, becomes sugar, is acted upon by the liver, and is ultimately passed out as carbonic acid and water. This is the final result of perfect combustion. But what are the intermediate stages through which the starch passes? What happens between the starch and the sugar? What is it, when imperfect combustion occurs." These are important queries, and there are thousands of patients whose health depends more or less on the answers that

There are three ways in which the combustion may be made impractic: by insufficient oxygen; by too much fuel (that is, food); and by reducing the temperature of the body so low that its chemical action is checked. In the first case, the food is deficient, that is, exalic and other vegetable acids are formed within the body, and in the worst cases, sugar; and this formation of sugar is a disease that oftentimes proves fatal.

By experiments of another kind, Dr. Bence Jones has endeavored to ascertain the manner in which the several solid substances to reach the texture of the body after being taken into the stomach. In other words: If a dose of medicine be given, what becomes of it, and does it arrive quickly or slowly at the parts for which it is intended?

To determine this, Dr. Bence Jones has minutely determined, medical men would have a better knowledge than at present of the action and progress, so to speak, of medicine within the body. Substances when taken into the stomach pass into the blood, and then may be supposed to be carried to them to all parts of the body. If, in ordinary circumstances, no trace of a particular substance can be found in a body, but is found after doses of the substance have been administered, it is clear that the doses are the source from which that trace is derived.

Lithium is a substance sometimes given as medicine.

Dr. Bence Jones gives half a grain of chloride of lithium to a guinea-pig, on three successive days; and he found lithium in every tissue of the animal's body, even in the cartilages, the cornes, and the crystalline lens of the eye. In another experiment, the lithium was given to a dog, and he found it in the blood after the dose had been administered; and in another, four hours after. In another, the lithium was found after thirty-two minutes, in the cartilage of the hip, and in the outer part of the eye. These cases show very clearly the manner by which these very small quantities into the tissue of the body, and a small amount appears from experiments on the human subject. A patient, dying of



THE "COTTAGE HOMES OF ENGLAND."

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# ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF ADELAIDE AT ADELAIDE, WITH THE ENGLISH MAIL, PER JEDDO.

[FROM OUR KING GEORGE'S SOUND TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENT.]

## TERMINATION OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

## GENERAL SURRENDER OF SOUTHERN ARMIES.

## RETREAT AND CAPTURE OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

## CAPTURE AND DEATH OF LINCOLN'S ASSASSIN.

## AMERICAN AGGRESSION UPON MEXICO.

## MONEY EASY.

[A portion of the following was issued in a Second Edition of the Herald published at 4 p.m. yesterday.]

ADELAIDE, Wednesday, 10 a.m.  
The branch steamer City of Adelaide arrived at Glenelg 7 a.m. Her downward passage occupied 102 hours, and her upward 102 hours. The P. and O. steamer Jeddo, Captain Farquharson, arrived at King George's Sound at 4 a.m. 7th July, having left Galle on the 20th June, Commander Goss, Naval Agent.

PASSENGERS.  
FOR SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Cookson, Mrs. Farquhar and child, Mrs. Dales, Messrs. Jason, Simpson, Evey, Lennon, Shepherd, Jacobs, Affleck, A. Bayley, purser.

FOR MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Brodie, Misses Brodie (2), Mr. and Mrs. Mann, Miss Rich, Mrs. Pennywick and 2 children, Messrs. Smith, Mathews, Ronald, Ballock, Adams, Odenwalds, and Morrison.

The P. and O. steamer Bombay, with the Australian April mails, broke her shaft four days after leaving King George's Sound, and arrived at Mauritius under sail on the 21st May, where she repaired, and took mails to Aden.

The Madras sprang a leak on her passage up, and has been sent to Bombay for repairs; she is replaced by the steamship Jeddo.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

London, May 26.  
The Australian Mail Mails were delivered in London on the 18th and 20th May.

Her Majesty held a fifth court at Buckingham Palace on 15th May.

Parliament is to be dissolved on 10th July, when a general election takes place.

Gladstone's reduction of tea and income tax duties is much applauded.

Lowe's Anti-Reform Speech against encouraging democracy has caused great sensation. Sir George Grey replied that Government would be guided by public opinion.

The financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer showed a surplus of revenue over expenditure £4,000,000 sterling.

On receipt of the news of Lincoln's assassination, a universal feeling of indignation was expressed by all classes.

Lord Palmerston, upon resuming duty after a short illness, was received in the House with loud and enthusiastic cheers.

Sir Charles Wood, it is reported, is to be raised to the peerage by the title of Earl of Halifax.

The proposed pension for Mrs. Cobden is stated at £1000 per annum.

The universal feeling in England is adverse to a continuance of the New Zealand war, and the policy of the local Government there is severely canvassed. It is stated General Cameron has asked for reinforcements of 2000 men. The War Secretary declines, and repeats his instructions for the withdrawal of five regiments.

The Great Britain steamer arrived on May 20th, after a passage of 64 days 10 hours.

Constance Kent's trial for the Road Hill murder takes place in London instead of Wiltshire, owing to local prepossessions.

Party rioting has again broken out in Belfast.

Emigration from Ireland to America is likely to exceed this year any since the famine.

The distress in the cotton manufacturing districts has almost ceased.

A letter to Mr. Bright, M.P., stating that on the termination of the American war two million and a half bales cotton will be available, is causing a great decline in price.

Edmunds' pension has been rescinded after a long investigation.

After six months' competition between the Armstrong and Whitworth guns, it has resulted in favour of the Armstrong.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean's season tickets in New York realised 6000 dollars at auction.

Leech's sketches, &c., have been sold for £4000; and a pension of £100 a year has been conferred on his widow by the Queen.

The fight for the Championship between Wormald and Mace takes place on November 1st.

OBITUARY.  
Sir S. Cunard, Hon. Edwin Lascelles, W. Williams, M.P., General Kindy, Admiral Harvey, Duke de Courguay, Sir David Davies, Sir Thomas Staples, Hon. Spring Rice, Rev. Isaac Williams, Mr. Christy, Mr. Phillimore, Mr. Prescott, banker, by suicide.

## AMERICA.

The new President, Johnstone, is inclined to severity, and will treat treason as the greatest of all crimes.

A large number of the alleged accomplices of Booth are in custody.

Johnstone offered a reward of 100,000 dollars for the capture of Davis, and other smaller amounts for the principal leaders, believing in their complicity in President Lincoln's murder. The trials are proceeding with closed doors.

Mr. Seward's attempted murderer has been apprehended and identified.

The Confederate cause has been abandoned. General Johnstone surrendered soon after Lee.

Sherman offered terms so liberal that they were repudiated by the President. General Johnstone accepted the same conditions as Lee. All the other Generals followed the same example.

The President considers the war over.

The President is disbanding his soldiers, is withdrawing orders for new ships, and is reducing his expenses one million dollars per day.

An attempt has been made to make war with the French in Mexico by armed emigrants from the North.

The resources of the South are completely exhausted.

The forces surrendered by Johnstone are twenty-seven thousand men; and General Beauregard, Hardy, and Breckenridge, with the North and South Carolina, and half States militia.

Texas alone holds out, resolving to maintain war.

No policy has yet been brought forward as to the future settlement of the Union by the President.

At the interview with Sir Frederick Bruce he spoke sensibly of the importance of England and America preferring amicable relations; but his policy to the South was avowedly cruel.

Owing to crowds of disbanded soldiers daily flocking to Mexico to support Juarez, in direct violation of the neutrality laws, so much clamoured for by the North, great anxiety is manifested as to the course of France.

The opinion is expressed that she will declare war if American sympathy for Mexico be not put down at once.

The President has issued a proclamation for the renewal of efforts for the capture of rebel cruisers. He will refuse hospitality to the ships of neutral nations giving refuge in their ports to Confederate cruisers.

The ambassadors have presented their credentials.

The latest Southern advices speak of desolation and misery everywhere, owing to the prosecution of the war; the means of the rich are exhausted, and the poor are reduced to want and starvation.

In South Carolina and Georgia, those of gentle blood and also the poorest are almost starved to death and await daily for relief. Such havoc and ruin were never before witnessed in the world.

Lincoln's death was unaccompanied by pain. He was utterly unconscious after receiving the fatal shot. Within twelve days after the murder Booth and Harrold (the accomplice) were tracked to a swamp at the mouth of the Potomac, concealed in a barn, which the Federal cavalry surrounded, giving them five minutes' grace to surrender. Harrold gave himself up, but Booth refused; upon which the barn was set fire to. During the progress of the fire Booth was shot by Corbett, an Englishman, in the Federal service, and one hour before his death he prayed to be shot through the heart. His last words were "Tell my mother I die for my country."

President Davis and family, General Regan, and others, Davis's suite, were captured by General Wilson's cavalry, at Irvinville, Georgia, seventy-five miles south-east of Macon, at daybreak on the 10th May. The troops who made the capture divided into two parties, and as they approached Davis's quarters in the darkness from opposite directions they mistook each other for the President's Escort. A fight ensued in which several lives were lost.

Mr. Hunter, ex-assistant to the Confederate War Secretary, was arrested, and also Governor Vance of North Carolina.

Detachments of Federal troops were told off for the protection of the whites, and to compel the negroes to support themselves. The latter, on being declared free, refused to work, and conflicts between the whites and blacks took place in consequence.

Gold 130½; exchange 109½ in gold.

FRANCE.

Napoleon's intention of visiting the Suez Canal before his return to France is causing much disappointment in Paris, where great uneasiness prevails concerning affairs in America, as the Government is trying to suppress news from there, and representing the emigration

from New York to Mexico as harmless, and that the policy of President Johnstone is peaceful and prudent.

The Army Bill was discussed at great length for two days in the Corps Legislatif, particularly that portion of it which proposes the calling out of an additional 100,000 men as contingent for 1865. The Opposition urged that there was no need for such a large army. Amendments for the rejection of the bill were passed by a large majority.

A monument to Napoleon 1st was inaugurated at Ajaccio.

Prince Napoleon's speech, which was eloquent, has been much canvassed for its free criticism on the present system of government in France, in connection with the liberty of the Press and people.

The Emperor, who was born at St. Cloud in April, 1808, has just completed his 57th year.

## MEXICO.

Serious disturbances have taken place in various parts of the country, owing to the extreme unpopularity of the Austrian troops. At Puebla they were stoned by the inhabitants, and fired in self-defence, killing and wounding a great number. The Mexicans testify great antipathy to Belgium and Austrian troops, increasing the difficulties besetting the Emperor Maximilian.

Rumours are current that Confederates in large numbers intend marching to the assistance of Juarez, and a Federal force has crossed Rio Grande for the same purpose, destroying 4000 bales of cotton stored on Mexican soil.

300 Belgians were surrounded in a church and burnt to death. The contest is assuming large dimensions.

The Imperial Government of Mexico have issued a decree, prohibiting immigrants to the Empire from making contracts with President Juarez under pain of heavy penalties.

It is reported that the Mexican General, Nigretti, has demanded the surrender of Matamoros. The Imperialists made a sortie, and a fierce fight ensued. The result not stated.

## ITALY.

Negotiations between the Italian Government and the Pope continue. The Envoy of Victor Emmanuel was well received in Rome; the question relative to the Bishops of former pontifical provinces has been arranged satisfactorily: the Bishops return to their dioceses without condition or an exequatur from Victor Emmanuel, who does not impose the oath of allegiance. The exiled Bishops returned to their sees. The Pope nominates new Bishops in Naples and Tuscany, and the King appoints those for Piedmont and Lombardy.

Victor Emmanuel formally took up his residence at Florence on the 25th of April, amidst great enthusiasm.

## SPAIN.

Alarming rumours have reached Paris as to the state of Madrid. A serious outbreak is expected, and the flight of Queen Isabella anticipated.

The Alcaldes have resigned. The uneasiness in the public mind is most exciting. Numerous riots at Barcelona and other towns have occurred owing to the conduct of General Narvaez.

The Treasury was trying to place mortgage bonds to the extent of three hundred millions of reals to meet an emergency.

## PRUSSIA.

The last note of the Prussian Cabinet to Austria contained two pacific proposals on the Schleswig-Holstein question. First, the two Governments to enter into separate negotiations with the Diet of the Duchies; and, secondly, that the Duke of Augustenberg remove from Kiel. The Austrian Government declined both propositions, but do not offer any objection to the Prussian proposals with regard to the port of Kiel.

It is currently reported that the Viceroy resigns at an early date, owing to Sir Charles Woods offensive interference with him.

All is quiet on the Bhootan frontier. The Rajah sent accredited agents proposing peace with the British authorities, but this was regarded as mere trickery.

Trade is very dull throughout India; the depreciation in shares and numerous failures of old established firms with heavy liabilities, have paralysed mercantile transactions, destroying all confidence.

Camas and Co., Bombay and Liverpool; Fether and Co., Passmore and Co., and Leckie and Co., have failed. Camas's liabilities are three millions sterling.

It is reported that the English Government will assist the Bombay Bank during the crisis.

Mr. Sandys, of Dinapore, while shooting, was attacked by a tiger; he died of his wounds.

Nothing important from China or Japan.

CALCUTTA.—Freights to London nominal. Bides, £1; cotton, £2; sugar, 17s. 6d. To Liverpool: Jute, £1 17s.; cotton, £2 10s. Exchange, six months' bank bills, 2s.

BOMBAY.—Freights to London: Cotton, nil; seeds, 15s. To Liverpool: Cotton, 15s. to 22s.; seeds, 10s. Exchange, six months' bank bills, 2s.

MANILA.

Freights to London: Sugar, £2; hemp, £4. Exchange, six months' bank bills, 4s. 2d.

HONGKONG.

Freights to London, £3 per ton. Exchange, six months' bank bills, 4s. 4½d.

SINGAPORE.

Freights to London: Dead weight, 25s.; light, 35s. To Liverpool, ditto. Exchange, six months' bank bills, 4s. 6d.

COMMERCIAL.

London, May 26.  
The Bank of England Directors, yesterday, reduced the discount from 4½ to 4 per cent.

CONSOLS.—Money, 90½; account, 89½.

The prospect of peace with America imparted a better tone to the produce markets, which were previously unnaturally depressed, causing an increased demand for bank accommodation.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Victoria 6 per Cents., April-October, 108½ to 109½; Queensland 6 per Cents., January-July, 103 to 105; New South Wales, January-July, 100 to 102; New Zealand 6 per Cents., 104 to 106; South Australia 6 per Cents., 1878, 106 to 108.

WOOL REPORT.

May 26th.  
The last sales commenced on the 11th May. Total bales catalogued, 168,700. Sales continue to date well supported, and there was a large attendance of home and foreign buyers.

All good wools command more attention, but faulty and inferior sorts are in less request. Prices rule one penny lower. Of the dearer part of last sales, half of the whole quantity offered to date, for best qualities, was purchased by exporters.

FAILURES.—Dixon, Davidson, and Co., Liverpool, liabilities £150,000; Rimington, Cartwright, and Co., London, liabilities £200,000; Hankey, Brothers, and Percival Brothers, of Liverpool, have suspended.

A confirmation of the stoppage of Wilson, Ritchie, of Ceylon; and Lindsay and Co., of Shanghai, has been received.

A meeting of the creditors of Charles Joyce and Co., who failed on the 8th April last, was held on the 16th May. The report was very discouraging.

The London Chartered Bank of Australia recommended a dividend of 4 per cent. for the half-year.

The P. and O. Co.'s dividend for the half-year was 3½ per cent. without additional payment.

EXPORTS.

FROM STABLES' CIRCULAR, 16TH MAY.  
TO SYDNEY.—Haberdashery, £15,048; apparel, £33,507; wrought leather, £15,449; general hardware, £12,979; bar and rod iron, 125 tons; hoop, 32 tons; sheet, 3 tons; plate, 62 tons; pig, 285 tons; galvanized, 224 tons; linseed oil, 825 gallons; rape, 1735 gallons; sperm, nil; olive, 140 gallons; turpentine, 825 gallons; naphtha, 1704 gallons; woolpacks, 43967; gunny bags, 43106; gunpowder, 1473 cwt.; tobacco, 7982 lbs.; brandy, 31,040 gallons; rum, 58,749 gallons; British spirits, in glass, 3294 gallons; ditto, in bulk, 4699 gallons; red wine, 15,872 gallons; white ditto, 7410 gallons; beer, in bulk, 424 gallons; ditto, in glass, 1070 gallons; geneva, nil; malt, 700 quarters; hops, nil; white salt, 507 tons; rock, 215 tons; candles, 55 tons; foreign ditto, 221 cwt.; whitening, 52 tons; cement, 1130 barrels. Total declared value of cargoes, £269,150.

TO VICTORIA.—Haberdashery, £38,502; apparel, £42,944; wrought leather, £48,666; general hardware, £14,889; bar and rod iron, 290 tons; hoop, 18 tons; sheet, 33 tons; plate, 35 tons; pig, 445 tons; galvanized, 357 tons; linseed oil, 16,195 gallons; rape, 10,387 gallons; sperm, nil; olive, 2450 gallons; turpentine, 1443 gallons; naphtha, 12,776 gallons; woolpacks, £10,693; gunny bags, £5095; gunpowder, 579 cwt.; tobacco, 62,170 lbs.; brandy, 11,621 gallons; (?), 12,892 gallons; geneva, 291 gallons; British spirits, in glass, 1083 gallons; ditto in bulk, 1860 gallons; red wine, 13,472 gallons; white, 13,360 gallons; beer, in bulk, 3620 gallons; ditto in glass, 2372 gallons; malt, 3421 quarters; hops, 233 cwt.; white salt, 271 tons; rock salt, 63 tons; candles, 294 cwt.; foreign ditto, 460 cwt.; whitening, 69 tons; cement, 2475 barrels. Total declared value of cargoes: £481,323; ditto to Sydney, £269,150; to Adelaide, £142,303; to Queensland, £70,457; to Tasmania, £17,954; to New Zealand, £44,619.

One vessel sailed from Rotterdam for Melbourne. Cargo: 13,200 red, 1200 green cases geneva. Another for Sydney: 18,530 red, 300 green.

PRODUCE MARKET.

TALLOW.—P.Y.C. on spot, 40s. 6d.; market steady. At auction sales the best brought 6d. higher. Fine mutton, 41s. 3d.; good beef, 39s. Stock on hand, 31,988 casks.

OILS.—Lined, steady sale, 32s. 6d. on spot; rape refined, brown, 42s. 6d.; refined, 46s.; coconut advanced 1s.; Ceylon, 42s. 6d.; Sydney, 36s. to 37s. 8d. More demand.

Colonial sperm sold at 30d.; holders ask 29s. Double compass, 29s. per ton.

HIDES.—Two-thirds of the Australian sold at lower prices.

LEATHER.—Australian, in good demand, and

SKINS.—Large, 2s. 6d.; middling and small, 6d. to 1s. 3d. each.

BAKK.—Mimosa rather lower, owing to new supplies.

SPIRITS.—Jamaica rum advanced 2d. per gallon; other kinds also fetch higher prices. Brandy is without change; also geneva. Good business done in wines at full prices.

COFFEE, dull, at £93 to £94; Burra sold at £93; Chili at £80.

RICE.—Large business at an advance of 3d. to 6d. per cwt.

SUGAR.—Prices of all qualities advanced 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Stock—only 12,000 tons more than last year.

COFFEE.—Large business at a reduction of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.  
True Briton, Annie Wilson, Rifleman, Duncan Dunbar, Teesdale, Chili, Water Nymph, Yorkshire, Champion of the Seas, Scottish Chief, Water Lily, Pride of the Ocean, Wave of Life, Electric, La Hogue, City of Adelaide, Star of Tasmania, Partisan, Daylight, Colonial Empire, Marquis of Argyll, May Queen, Tricolour, John Knox, Alfred the Great, Waygoola, Glendower, Adamant, Windward, Royal Edward, H.M.S. Miranda, and Great Britain, steamer, both on 20th May.

DEPARTURES.  
FOR SYDNEY.—General Lee, Kingston, Sir John Lawrence, Wallachia, Diligentia, and Woolloomooloo.

FOR MELBOURNE.—Tornado, Elizabeth, Kate, Esmeralda, Venus, Dover Castle, Omar Pasha, Malakoff, Clutha, Lightning, and Active.

FOR ADELAIDE.—Orient, Channel, Queen Josephine.

FOR QUEENSLAND.—Melmorby, Young Australia, and Young England.

FOR NEW ZEALAND.—Leichhardt, Adelaide Baker, Racehorse, John Temperly, Keddar, Andrew Jackson, and Cornwallis.

LATEST SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

FROM 31ST MAY TO 10TH JUNE.  
The Princess of Wales has given birth to a son.

Sir Joseph Paxton is dead.

Gladiator won the Derby (a French horse); Christmas Carol second; Athenian third. Regalia won the Oaks.

The construction of the Atlantic telegraph cable is completed.

The French Emperor condemns Prince Napoleon's speech at Ajaccio, and the Prince has resigned his seat in the Privy Council, and retires to Switzerland.

Davis and his family are imprisoned in Fort Monroe. Europe regrets his capture.

Sherman has been sent to quell the rebellion in Texas.

The conspirators' trial is proceeding; there is no evidence implicating Davis.

The amnesty embraces all below Lieutenants-General.

Illegal enlistment discouraged by the Federal Government.

Seward is resuming business.

The Mexican Envoy at Paris is urging the despatch of 25,000 French troops.

Gladstone spoke at Chester, where his son is a candidate, stating liberal political views, and triumphantly vindicated Australia against the ungenerous attacks of Lowe and others.

The Peninsular mail contract is renewed monthly £120,000, semi-monthly £170,000.

A terrible railway accident occurred in London, by which twenty persons were killed.

An explosion has taken place at Mobile, and 300 people are killed.

Kirby Smith, the Confederate General, has surrendered.

Davis has been removed from Fort Monroe to Fort Nanjemoy near Washington. His fate uncertain.

The rebels intend continuing the civil war in Texas.

900,000 bales of cotton were captured at Augusta.

Cotton is brisk, stock decreasing; sales middling; fair Western, 10½d. Liverpool sales during the week, 107,000 bales; but little cotton is expected from Southern States.

Consols 91 for money.

Bank of England discount 3½ per cent.

Bank of France 3 per cent.

Arrivals.—Clan Alpine, Cinderella.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Brandy ... .. £232 5 9  
Wine ... .. 273 17 2  
Rum ... .. 45 15 3  
Perfumed spirits ... .. 252 7 7  
All other spirits ... .. 14 14 0  
Wine ... .. 14 14 0  
Ales, porter, and beer (in wood) ... .. 43 0 4  
Tobacco and snuff ... .. 18 1 11  
Cigars ... .. 43 12 0  
Coffee and other grocery ... .. 68 5 3  
Sugar (refined) ... .. 25 1 7  
Opium (unrefined) ... .. 103 14 1  
Fruitage ... .. 31 7 0  
Dues ... .. 43 0 0  
Package duty ... .. 84 10 8  
Total ... .. £1196 16 8

Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co. offered, today, for sale by auction, the cargo of Mauritius sugar ex Melbourne, on account of Messrs. Boyer, Martineau, and Fourcade. The sale attracted a large number of buyers, and a greater portion of the cargo was placed at full market rates, the counters showing an improvement on recent

counters realised from £38 10s. to £40 per ton; yellow counters, £36 to £37 10s.; bright ratings, £31 to £32 10s.; low ratings, £26 to £29. Several large shipments of oilmen's stores and provisions also placed at full rates.

The same firm will offer at auction to-morrow (Thursday) the cargo of New Zealand timber ex Magellan Cloud.

By the branch steamer City of Adelaide, which arrived at Adelaide this morning, we have news from England, by the mail steamer Jeddo, to the 10th of June. The following is the substance of our commercial telegrams:—Money is easier and, according to our latest special telegram, the Bank of England rate of discount was reduced to 3½ per cent. The English funds rule about the same as last month, consols being quoted at 91 for money. Colonial Government securities are quoted higher, but the accrued interest accounts is about equal to the improvement that has taken place. New South Wales Government debentures, due 1866, 100 to 102; Victorian Government debentures, 108½ to 109½; Queensland Government debentures











the occasion of the late fire at St. Mary's." He was not very rich, but he came with a small "swag" from the country. (Appause.) He represented a small section of the Catho-

3115	Belamy v. Gibson	3150	Browne v. Nuttall
3120	Lord v. Auerh	3125	McCurry v. Yates

loyalty towards the Church gradually spread over the minds of laymen, and contributed to drive the Huguenots more and more into the defence of their order ;

**H** FOR GRASS, 2 g. ~~WYNNE, 30, New Pitt-street.~~

city not menial. Address H., 379, Castlereagh-street.

...rocks, Thursday, July 15th, 1908.

**NO. 8**

On the 25th  
Board of a d  
Robert D. Fitzg

On the 6th Ma  
J. Brier, W. D.  
Mr. W. Griffin  
On the 6th Ma  
James Welch, W  
Bates, Baltimore  
On the 15th in  
Rev. E. L. King  
Queenstown, to  
Farranville.

On June 15th,  
M: Charles Dail

**STEAM**  
THE PA  
TRILIAN R

will leave the S  
at 5 p.m., for  
For freight a  
Griffin's Wharf

**HORITIK**  
MAIL steamsh

will leave the L  
LINGTON, C  
RAV  
Passengers at  
**NELSON.**  
To **WELLINGTON**  
For freight at  
Griffin's Wharf  
KORONG  
Cargo received  
J

**PANAMA,**  
ROYAL  
passed to labor  
Receipts, when  
stamped.

**QUEENSL**

will be dispatch  
at 5 p.m., for  
BY  
Saloon  
Ditto return (at  
Storage) ..  
Q. S. N. Co.

**THE AUST**  
CC  
TO MELBOUR  
NORON  
Fargo—Saloo  
42.

TO ADELAIDE  
GROGERS  
APPROX  
TO HUNTER  
TO PATERSON  
FOR CAWA  
NORON  
MORNING  
TO MANNING  
TO BRISBANE  
ROW AF  
CITY OF  
NORON  
TO MARYBO  
Such instant  
TO ROCKHAM  
ROW AF  
TO PIONEER  
cargo, to be  
NORON  
TO FORT DE  
PATERSON  
5 p.m.  
From BRISBANE  
MARYBO  
RENCE,  
From ROCKHAM  
PORT DE  
instant.  
Cargo is now  
the above ports.

**A. S. N. Co.**  
**H. R. N. Co.**  
On MONDAY  
Offices—Foot  
C and H. R.  
V and R. G.  
CASTLE.  
For the MA  
FRED. S.  
Company—  
5 p.m.

**STEAM**  
powerful  
B

will leave the  
instant, at noon  
to the above  
and a liberal de  
dence of Mr. S.  
A STEADMAN

Saloon  
Saloon  
Stowage  
For freight, op  
street, opposite

**STEAM**  
CC The  
Thomas Hen  
Commercial W  
Passenger at  
Stowage  
Ditto re  
Freight  
For freight  
and Co., Ltd

**STEAM**  
CITY OF  
Smith's, W. D.  
resided. At  
instant.

Saloon  
Ditto  
To Eden, M  
To G  
Ditto—  
Stowage  
Ditto—  
Freight  
The CITY  
Bullock and  
and Sheep, &

**LYDIA,**  
Freight  
**ELLEN,**  
SATUR  
**NORTH**  
SATUR  
**FIRST**  
MORNING  
commodat

**ONLY**  
W  
LAN CLO  
engaged, with  
For freight  
Duguid &  
Co., Lloyd

**ONLY**  
The  
For freight  
N, Bridge—  
**SAILING**  
goes to